Background: Worldwide diversity of alleles of D4 receptor gene (DRD4), linked to attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), is mostly the result of length and single nucleotide polymorphisms in a 48-bp tandem repeat (VNTR). Alleles containing from two (2R) to eleven (11R) repeats have been identified. The most common are 4R, 7R and 2R. Aim: To study the association of ADHD risk with DRD4 genotypes in Chilean students. Subjects and Methods: ADHD risk data were obtained through the abbreviated Conner's Scale for School Teachers in 66 Aymara children (11 cases and 55 controls), 91 Rapa-Nui children (60 cases and 31 controls) and 96 children from a mixed urban population from Santiago (51 cases and 45 controls). DNA extracted from saliva was amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to genotype the DRD4 VNTR. Results: The distribution of DRD4 alleles reveals that, beneath the 4R allele, 7R exhibits the second highest frequencies in Aymara and Santiago children. In Polynesian childr